Latin Recitation Level I OJCL 2017

Vibulenus Assails Blaesus for the Disappearance and Death of his Brother

"Vōs quidem innocentibus et miserrimīs lūcem et spīritum reddidistis. Sed quis frātrī meō vītam, quis frātrem mihi reddit? Quem missum ad vōs ā Germānicō exercitū dē commūnibus commodīs nocte proximā iugulāvit per gladiātōrēs suōs, quōs in exitium mīlitum habet atque armat. Rēspondē, Blaese, ubi cadāver abiēcerīs: nē hostēs quidem sepultūrā invident. Cum ōsculīs, cum lacrimīs dolōrem meum implēverō, mē quoque trucīdārī iubē."

Tacitus, Annales 1.22

"Of course you have given back light and spirit to innocent and very wretched people. But who gives life back to my brother, who gives my brother back to me? When he had been sent to you by the German army about mutual concerns, the general murdered him last night through his own gladiators, whom he keeps and arms for the death of his soldiers. Answer me, Blaesus, where have you thrown his corpse? Not even the enemy begrudge a man a burial. When I will have filled my pain with kisses and tears, order me to be murdered as well."

Cicero Demands That Catiline Leave

Catilīna, dubitās ... vītam istam ... fugae sōlitūdinīque mandāre? "Refer" inquis "ad senātum." Id enim postulās et, sī hic ordō placēre dēcrēverit tē īre in exilium, obtemperātūrum tē esse dīcis. Nōn referam, id quod abhorret ā meīs mōribus, et tamen faciam, ut intellegās, quid hī dē tē sentiant. Ēgredere ex urbe, Catilīna, līberā rem pūblicam metū, in exilium, sī hanc vōcem exspectās, proficīscere! Quid est, Catilīna? Ecquid attendis, ecquid animadvertis hōrum silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid exspectās auctōritātem loquentium, quōrum voluntātem tacitōrum perspicis?

Cicero, In Catilinam I.20 (abridged)

"Catiline, do you hesitate to entrust that life of yours to flight and solitude? You say, 'Refer the matter to the Senate.' You demand this and you say that you will comply if this assembly will have decreed that it is pleasing that you go into exile. I shall not refer the matter, a thing which is abhorrent to my customs, and nevertheless I'll make sure that you know what these men feel about you. Get out of the city, Catiline, free the state from fear, be gone into exile, if that's what you want me to say! What is it, Catiline? Are you waiting for something? Do you notice their silence at all? They approve of this; they are silent. Why do you expect the authority of those who speak when you perceive the will of those who are silent?"

Latin Recitation Advanced Prose OJCL 2017

Manlius Torquatus to the Senate About Ransoming Those Who Surrendered to Hannibal After Cannae

"... Ortō sōle, ab hostibus ad vallum accessum; ante secundam hōram, nūllam fortūnam certāminis expertī, trādidērunt arma ac sē ipsōs. ... Cum in aciē stāre ac pugnāre decuerat, in castra refūgērunt; cum prō vallō pugnandum erat, castra trādidērunt, neque in aciē neque in castrīs ūtilēs. Et vōs redimāmus? Cum ērumpere ē castrīs oportet, cunctāminī ac manētis; cum manēre et castra tūtārī armīs necesse est, et castra et arma et vōs ipsōs trāditis hostī. Ego nōn magis istōs redimendōs, patrēs cōnscrīptī, cēnseō quam illōs dedendōs Hannibalī quī per mediōs hostēs ē castrīs ērūpērunt ac per summam virtūtem sē patriae restituērunt."

Livy, Ab Urbe Conditā, XXII.60.24-27

"...After the sun rose, the enemy approached the rampart; before the second hour, having experienced no test of battle, the(se Romans) surrendered their weapons and themselves. ... When it had been fitting to stand in a battle line and fight, they fled into the camp; when they should have fought before the rampart, worthy neither in battle nor in camp, they handed over their camp. And we should ransom you? When it is fitting to burst out of camp, you hesitate and stay back; when it is necessary to stay and protect the camp with weapons, you hand over the camp and your weapons and yourselves to the enemy. Fellow Senators, I no more think these men should be ransomed that that those soldiers should be given to Hannibal who broke out of their camp through the middle of the enemy and through the highest courage restored themselves to their country."

Latin Recitation Priam's last words

Advanced Poetry

OJCL 2017

Hīc Priamus, quamquam in mediā iam morte tenētur, non tamen abstinuit nec vocī īraeque pepercit: 'At tibi prō scelere,' exclāmat, 'prō tālibus ausīs 535 dī, sī qua est caelō pietās quae tālia cūret, persolvant grātēs dignās et praemia reddant dēbita, quī nātī cōram mē cernere lētum fēcistī et patrios foedāstī fūnere vultūs. At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles 540 tālis in hoste fuit Priamō; sed iūra fidemque supplicis ērubuit corpusque exsangue sepulcrō reddidit Hectoreum mēque in mea rēgna remīsit.' Sīc fātus senior tēlumque imbelle sine ictū coniēcit, raucō quod prōtinus aere repulsum, 545 et summō clipeī nēguīguam umbōne pependit.

Virgil, Aeneid II, 533-546

Here Priam, although he is now held in the midst of death, nevertheless did not hold back nor spare the anger of his voice: "But for your crime," he exclaims, "for such daring deeds, if there is any sense of duty in heaven which cares for such things, may the gods pay you worthy thanks and return due rewards to you who have made me see the death of my son before my eyes and have defiled the face of a father with death. But not even that Achilles, from whom you falsely claim that you are born, was like this in the case of his enemy Priam; but he respected the rights and faith of a suppliant and returned the lifeless body of Hector for burial and sent me back into my kingdom." Having spoken thus, the old man hurled his useless weapon without any force, which was immediately stopped by the noisy bronze and hung uselessly from the top of the boss of the shield.